(d) Does not arise in view of answer to (c) above.

(e) The measures taken to contain the menace of theft of power by DESU include intensifying surprise raids, associating CBI for joint raids in areas where large scale pilferage/theft of energy is suspected and strengthening Transmission and Distribution sytem and organisational inputs.

Performance of State Electricity Boards

3350. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA:
SHRI JAGADISH JANI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any improvement in the overall performance of the State Electricity Boards during last two years;

(b) what are the comparative Statewise details of Plant Load Factor, quantum of generation/distribution and consumption of major inputs like coal/oil during 1985-86 and 1986-1987;

(c) what major factors have been identified to have been responsible for preventing State Electricity Boards' to earn profit;

(d) what remedial steps are being taken in this regard; and

(e) whether the Central Government have given financial assistance to the State Electricity Boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b) The details are given in the Statements I, II and III.

(c) The main reasons for losses are:

(i) Un-remunerative tariffs

(ii) Low capacity utilisation (Thermal generating plant).

(iii) High transmission & distribution losses.

(iv) Losses on account of supply of power to the agricultural sector.

(d) Some of the measures taken to improve the performance of State Electricity Boards are:—

(i) Introduction of a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for renovation and modernisation of thermal power stations;

(ii) Introduction of an Incentive Scheme for improved performance of thermal power stations;

(iii) Amendment of the Indian Electrically Act, 1910 to make theft of electricity a cognizable offence;

(iv) Introduction of an Incentive Scheme for reduction of transmission and distribution losses;

(v) Training of engineers and operation & maintenance personnel of power stations;

(vi) Capitalisation of interest during construction;

(vii) prompt release of rural electrification subsidies by State Governments: and

(viii) Provision of equity support by State Governments.

(e) Central Govt. have given financial assistance to the State Electricity Boards for the Renovation and Modernisation programme of identified thermal power stations

Statement-I

The overall performance of State Electricity Boards during the last two years is as below:—

	PLF (%) for (Thermal Stations only)	Commercial Surplus (Deficit) (*Rs. in crores*)
1986-87	49.8	218.0*@
1987-88	53.5	227.20*@

* After Capitalisation of IDC.

@ Figures Provisional. Including rural electrification subsidies as provided in the Boards' Acounts.

Statement-II

Details of Genaration and PLF

Name of S.E.B.	Energy generation (Million Units)		Plant Load Factor (%) of Thermal Stations	
	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87
1. Andhra Pradesh	12518	14083	64 8	69 7
2. Assam	840	997	27 5	18 5
3. Bihar	3324	3682	34 1	33 3
4. Gujarat	10718	12600	53 2	54 0
5. Haryana	1207	1554	32 8	33 8
6. Himachal Pradesh	576	591	..	..
7. Jammu & Kashmir	870	1053	..	..
8. Karnataka	7517	7788	33 5	45 6
9. Kerala	5357	4647	..	..
10. Madhya Pradesh	11795	12734	53 3	53 8
11. Maharashtra	21223	23371	54 8	50 7
12. Meghalaya	354	302	..	..
13. Orissa	3473	4042	31 7	31 7
14. Punjab	5762	6765	58 9	68 3
15. Rajasthan	2034	2312	57 6	54 8
16. Tamil Nadu	8638	9460	56 5	64 7
17. Uttar Pradesh	12334	14728	37 3	40 8
18. West Bengal	4741	5037	42 2	41.8

Statement-III

Details of consumption Rate of Coal and Oil for Coal Based Thermal Generation

Name of SEBs	Consumption Rate Per KWH of (Generation)			
	Coal		Oil	
	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87
1 2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	0.74	0.74	13.9	4 0
2. Assam	0.60*	0.60	140 0*	90 0
3. Bihar	0.77	0.83	334 0	47 7

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Gujarat	0.64	0 60	19 1	22.9
5.	Haryana	0.76	0.86	22.3	30.2
6.	Karnataka	0.59	0.60	53.3	30.0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.80	0.76	16 3	15.5
8.	Maharashtra	0.68	0.72	13.0	10 7
9.	Orissa	0.82	0 82	27.3	09.2
10.	Punjab	0.74	0.73	216 3	12 3
11.	Rajasthan	0.77**	0.72	15 0**	13.5
12.	Tamil Nadu	0 66	0.66	16.8	9.3
13.	Uttar Pradesh	0.80	0.78	13.6	12 2
14.	West Bengal	0 56	0.58	20.8	17.3

*Bongaigaon TPS, **Kota TPS.

Source : Annual Report on the working of State Electricity Boards & Elecy. Departments, 1986 and 1987; Planning Commission, Government of India.

Prices of Dextropropoxyphene, Paracetamol and Ibuprofen Combination

3351. SHRI DAYANAND SAHAY:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the prices of combination of Dextropropoxyphene, Paracetamol and Ibuprofen as fixed by Government under DPCO, 1979;

(b) what are their current prices and whether it is a fact that this combination is mostly produced by small scale units and marketed by organised sector units;

(c) if so, the names of organised sector units along with names of SSI units, price being charged by each and brand name under which each is being marketed;

(d) whether it is a fact that the practice of overcharging is going on for the last five years and yet no action has been taken in the matter; and

(e) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b) The formulations referred to in the question are being marketed by a number of drug companies. Different prices were fixed by the Govt. under DPCO, 1979 for products of different companies. One instance of formulations based on Dextropropoxyphene and Paracetamol produced by one SSI unit and being marketed by an organised sector unit has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) To the extent information is available, M/s. Wockardt is marketing the formulations produced by M/s. Ultim Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd. The concerned manufacturer company has been directed to seek price approval from the Government under DPCO, 1987.

(d) No, Sir

(e) Does not arise.